

traordinary instance of moral influence as was acquired among all classes of men by the missionary Swartz, who for fifty years preached the gospel in India. He lived in the midst of Englishmen, Hindoos, and Mohammedans, and was exceedingly plain and faithful to them all in his preaching and exhortations. Yet such was the respect for him manifested by them all, that even in the bloody wars waged among them, all parties regarded him as a friend, and even pagan rajahs gave orders to their soldiers not to interrupt his labors. And often was property intrusted to his hands, as well as the business of pacificator; and the Rajah of Tanjore committed the education of his son, who was to succeed him, to Swartz. "Combined with humility," says his biographer, "was that singular and transparent simplicity, which so powerfully recommended him to men of every rank and every religion, and which was the grand secret of his unparalleled influence and success. Can we wonder that one so pious, humble, upright, and sincere should excite the veneration and conciliate the confidence of all around him; that Hindoo princes, observant and acute, should cultivate his friendship, invite his counsel, and invoke his protection; that Mohammedan tyrants, subtle and suspicious, should respect his integrity and accept his mediation; that European governors and officers, civil and military, should intrust to him the most important concerns, and coöperate with him in all his plans; that by the great body of the people, of every class, he should be revered, idolized, and obeyed?"

Another example, of analogous character, was the confidence reposed in the American missionaries on Mount Lebanon, during a sanguinary civil war between the Druzes and Maronites in that mountain, in 1845. Though the parties were bigotedly attached to their own corrupt religions,